Modest Observations

ON

The Present Extraordinary

FROST

CONTAINING

- I. A Brief Description thereof, and its Natural Celestial Canses inquired into.
- II. An Account of the most Eminent Frosts that have happen'd for many Hundred years past, and what followed thereupon.
- III. Philosophical Presages of what may be seared now to enfue, viz. Scarcity of Corn and Victuals, General Sicknesses, and Pestilences in the next, or within some very sew Succeeding years; with Cautionary Preventions.
- IV. The Cries of the Poor; and an easy Way Proposed how there may be Twenty Thousand Pounds a Week, at least, raised for their Relief, about LONDON, and all Wanting People Plentifully Provided for, During this and the like hard Seafons, yet no Man be a Penny the worse in his Estate.

By T. T.

Entred According to Dider.

London, Printed by George Lordin, or the lower End of Broadstrut, next to London Wall and

Giodeth Policevations

OBSERVATIONS

ONTHE

FROST &c.

He present Wonderful Froft, which is the General Theme of Discourse, and under the fad Effects whereof so many Thousands of Poor Cre tures Shiver and Pine, and Languish; began about the midit of December 1683. at first by mean and ordinary Degrees, but towards Christmas became very Sharp; The first Week of January the River of Thames was fo Frozen, that People began to Walk over; On Monday January the 7th, on the Change of the Moon in Aquary, there were Expectations, and some Likelyhood, of a Tham; but prefently after it Fraze more viblently. and on the 10th and 11th in the morning, a Couch Plyed between the Temple and the Old Barge house; yet towards Night the 11th (the Moon having been in Opposition to Jupuer) it Tham'd a little; and the 12 and 13th was fine Gentle Weather, yet not much Thawing; the Wind continuing ftill at North-East; On the 13th it Froze gain briskly, till the 17th, when a great Snow fell; the 18th high, most sharp, and peircing Winds, and on the 23d the Air was more feverely Peircing than ever, and more Snow fell; And being the first day of the Term, Coaches Ply'd at the Temple-Staires, and carried the Lawyers to Westminster on the Ice; and thence forwards the fame Continued, and whole Streets of Sheddie very where built on the Teames, Thousands Passing Buying, Selling, Drinking and Revelling , (I with I could not fay on the Lorde Day too,) and most forts of Trades-Shops on the Ice, (and amongst the rest a Printing-house there Ejected) Bulls Baired, and Thousands of Spectators; all which still continues at the Writing hereof, being January the 29th 1684.

Nay, below the Bridge, hundreds daily pass; The River Humber (as I am credibly informed) where tis several Miles broad, is Frozenover, and Vast Flakes of Ice are seen Floating in the Downes, of Diverse

Miles in Length, and proportionable Breadth.

As for Calestial Causes of this unusual Coldness, though undoubted ly they were not wanting (For God generally Governs inferior by Superiors) yet I find not that any of our Common Presenders had the least Apprehension, or gave any Hims thereof. Not that I wholly Explode Assalingy; I believe there is something in it, and that it may not be unsit for a Wise and Modest Man to Study: but our Annual Prognosticators are generally Men of little Learning, and less Philosophy, and (what is worse) many times very irregular in their Lives; The God of Puris, who Communicates his Secrets to those that fear him, Illuminates not Deshauches, Sordid Flatterers, and Timeservers, (whose whole end is to make a Noise, and Cheat People of their money,) with the knowledge of Supernal Mysteries; Nor can it be expected, That those who neither how things past, by History; nor take Notice of things Present, by any steady Judicious Observation, should yet foresee things to come.

Whether from any of the Late Tripple Conjunctions of the two Superiof Planets, Saturn and Jupiter, or from some of the late unusually frequent Comets, particulary the last in August 1682: which in 20 days with a Rapid motion, making its appearance in Leo, hurried through all the Signs Virgo, and Libra, and disappear'd in Scorpio, A Sagacious Artist might not have given some Items of this Strange Weather, I will not Determine: But if Comets be only (according to Ariffolles Notion, which Touestion) bot and dry Exhalations drawn up from the Earth, it would not be difficult to Judge that Severe Colds should ensue here below: For Extreams in Nature, if they are not Causes, are at least Fore-Runners of their Contraries: Nor have there wanted Grand Configurations of the Superior Bodies; During the time of this violent Froft, As a Trine of the San and Jupiter, an Opposition of Saturn and Mars. But leaving the Difquisition of these to the Curious, having not Room to Inlarge here, upon them ; I hasten to satisfy the Common Reader with an Historical Review of former Occurrences of this kind; which may check that Vulgar Cry of Ignorance, That Never, O Never was known the Like.

Livy in his fifth Book tells us of a Winter so hard, That the River Tyber was frozen over, a matter very strange in such a Climate as Italy. In the year 1234, the Adriatick Sea was so frozen, that the Venetians went over the Ice thereof with Carts. Zonaras assures us, that in the Reign of that Emperour Constantine (who for a Nasty Reason in his Christning, was call'd Copronymu) about the year 750, the Pontick Sea, was so Congealed, That people for many miles travelled it on foot: And Horses and Carts loaden, passed over the Fretum, or Narrow part of it; But withal he adds, that the Summer following was so excessive bot and dry, that great Rivers and most Fountains were wholly dryed up, and People and

Cattel

E

Cattel perisht for want of water. In the year 821, the greatest Rivers of Europe, as the Rhine, the Danubisus, the Elb, and the Sein, were so incrusted with Ice, that for the space of above 30 days, Carriages freely

passed along on them, as on the Land.

But to look nearer home----In the year of our Lord 1365. and 49th year of K. Edward the 3d, A Frost lasted from the midst of September to the Month of April; but though so tedious, the Cold was nothing so intense or violent as now. In the 15th year of the Reign of K. Henry the Eighth, after great Rains and Winds, there followed so fore a Frost, that many dyed for cold, and some lost Fingers, some Toes, and many their Nails: [I follow the very words of Sir R. Baker, sol. 297.] The same Author tells us, That in the seventh year of Q. Elizabeth, on the 21. of December, began a Frost so extream, that on New-Tears-Day-Even people passed over the Thames on foot, some plaid at Foot Ball, some shot at Pricks, as if it had been firm ground; yetthis great Frost, the third of January at night, began to I haw; and by the sisth day, there was no Ice to be seen, but great Inundations sollowed.

In the year 1609. [which 'tis not impossible, but some Living might remember, being but 74 years ago] a Frost began in December; which continued till April following, with such violence, that the Thames was so frozen that Carts loaden, were frequently driven over it, most Fowls and Birds were destroyed. In the year 1637, was another Frost, which rendred the Thames passable; so in the year 1664 immediately followed by the Great Sickness; And the like towards the latter end of the

year 1676

Some of the Consequences of these extream Frosts, I have mentioned, more I might, all are not Convenient; those that consult Chranology, may easily satisfy themselves; a man may soon err in assigning Effects to such or such particular Causes, or adapting Events to Significators; Modesty is the first Lesson in Wisdoms School. Therefore as we have been studious in matter of Fast, past; but sparing as to Sequels; so we shall retain the same becoming tenderness as to Futures; wherein we shall steer our Course rather by the Guidance of Nature in her usual Operations here below, than by curious Researches into remoter influential Causes above; though not neglecting them neither, For the Universe is Intire, Harmonical, and Sympathetical, and he that does not competently understand the right Tone of the whole, and the true Key of every part, will make but bad Musich wherever he lays his Clumfy Fingers.

First then I say, This Extremity of Cold presages many Calamities and Evils to attend Mankind, and the rest of their Fellow-Creatures; for as the Innocent Inhabitants of the Air, or expanded Suburbs of Heaven,

6.

Al Benefits and Provisions (wherein another fourth part of the Creation) wiz. Fishes, are fomewhat Concern'd) so degraded man, taking advantage of this Cruel Weather, does for profit, or pleasure, or vanity, destroy many thousands of them: Now this great destruction of them, is but a Fore runner of Mortality amongst Creatures of greater value, and even of men themselves. Would you know the reason? I rold you but

now, Universal Nature is Sympathetical.

willy. This immoderate Cold locks up the Pores of mens Bodies, and drives the natural Heat more Central, which occasions great Appetite and Drought, whence follows much and exceffive Eating and Drinking of grofs, fatt, succulent Foods, and frong Drinks; in all that have wherewithal to procure them, which the voracious defires do at prefent feem able to bear and digeft, yet really Natme is not able to do it, and fo by degrees there are feeds fown and Foundations laid for Difeufes. On the other hand, amongst the Poor, Necessity of feeding on unfer and unusual Vinds, for their support at present, or defect of due Nourishment, must to them do as much mischief; For want is as great (tho I think not To Common) an Enemy to Nature as Superfluity; The way to prevent thefe mischiefs is, for the Rich to observe Sobriery and Temperance, and for the Poor to use Diferetion in their Diet, for a pint of Milk with a quarter of a pint of Water, thickned with one Spoonful of Flower, and heated just to Boyling, and then putting into it a few Crums of Bread, (all which will not cost above a Penny) shill give any person as n'urithing a Meal as the best Surloyn of Beef or Capon. I mention not this to prevent Benevolences towards the Poor, which all that are able are bound to Afford, but only to Advise them how to supply themselves when they meet not with other A comodations, but find Rich Mens Charity more -Frozen than the I bames.

adly. This Excessive Frost Condenses the Air, and renders it Sulphurous and Unhealthy, especially in such Cities as London, where Scarcoals are generally used for Firing, and most People (especially Women) creep close to those sulfome Fires, without using themselves to proper Exercises, whereby their Blod stagnates, and becomes thick and faul, whence are Generated the Scarvy, stoppages of the Breast, Conghs and shortness of Breash; the ill effects whereof will more manifest themselves

next Spring and Summer.

4thly. This Differmony and Inequality of the Elements, portends a dry bot Summer to ensue, for all Extremes (as before o served) produce their Contraries, which will not only Encrease Distempers, but I fear some Epidemical Disease, and it is also a Fore-runner of Dearth and Sear-

(5)

had several plantiful and Fruitful Years, and very sew of us (scarce any) have Improved them to that End, for which they were given us by the Lord, and his hand maid, Nature; But most that abound in Plenty, have Gratisted their Lusts and Passions, and such as have not had wherewith to commit the same Intemperances in Ast, have done it in their W. Its and desires; And shall not our God visit us for these and other crying Abominations, daily exhaled from our plasted streets and Dwellings? I will not take upon me to averr a Plague or Scarcity shall be the next Year, Jehovah the All-Wise, is the Limiter of Times and Scasons for Extraordinary Judgments: But I may say, that probably, according to the prospect of Natural Caules, such Calamities seem not farr off, and twill concern every Man living to prepare for it;

Qui sapit Ille animum Fortuna praparat omni Pravisumque potest, Arte } Levare melam.

A Wif Man fits his mind for very Chance, And whilst he doth in Verye's Parhs Advance, Each promis'd Good, Encresfeth by his Skill, And kindly Lessens every threatned Ill.

But to proceed. Great and no less Just are the Cries of the Poor in such a shorp and pinching Season as this; For sew of them have the Opportunity, or at least the Prudence and Fore-sight, to lay up any thing to support them in a necessitious Times. How many thousands of very many Trades about this populous City, and elsewhere, cannot now possibly follow their Callings, or get any thing whereby to sustain themselves and Pershing Families with Brend? And can you whom God has but intrusted with plentiful Est tes, gorge, your selves with over charged Tables even to a surfeit, and Riot with excessive Bottles of Wine, whilst our Breibren thus languish and Dye for want of Necessaries? Can you but think that God at such a Juncture calls upon you for his Quit-Rine out of those vast Revenues which you hold meetly by the Tenure of his free and undeserved Gift?

Great and truely Royal has our gracious Soveraigns Bounty and Charity shew'd it self-on this occasion, as well by bestowing a Considerable Summ Himf. If, as Commanding the Officers of every Parish to Importune the Charity of all able Inhabitants.

Pursuant to this Great and Generous Example, Methinks all you that are Loyal Subjects, and would be thought good Christians, should be

forward A

O

y ne.

al

ot nt

nd

2

nd

u-

to

nd

ley

ore

ens

are

eep

Ex-

sel .

and

ves

ds a

luce

frar

car-

cuty

forward to Contribute to the Common Necellicies; And what if you (monito refolve for one Day be week, (at least during fuch an hard time) to reftrain your felves from large Eating and fer Meals, and wholly on that day forbear Bibbing of Wine and ftrong Liquors (I dare promife von, it shall be never the worfe for your Health, but the better, as also for your Bufiness) and Imploy what you fo Save, in Charitable Uses to the Relief of the Poor? Such a thing has been done on a morfe occasion within our Memory, and therefore is not Impracticable. By this only means within Londons Bills of Mortality might easily be railed Twenty Thousands pounds a week for the Poor; And no Man a Farthing the worle, but even in his Estate the better fand much more in his Health, which is more Valuable than the greatest Effate in Christendome) for without diffoute there are within that Circuit more than an Hundred thouland Families whose Dinners each Day Cost them (one with another) more than three Shillings each , I mean extravagantly, in Flesh, Fowls or Fish, when a little Bread and Cheefe, Milk or the like, might as well, (nay I am fure would better) for once at leaft in a Week, Supply Nature; Now one hundred thousand three Shillings is Fifteen-thousand pound, and then 'tis not to be doubted (fince in this Age Generally more is spent in Drink, then Villuals) but that here are above one Hundred thousand Persons that daily lavish away above twelve pence a Day in Wine, Brandy, Ale, or some ftrong Liquors, which they for bearing but for one day in 2 week, and bestowing as aforesaid, thereby may be raised live thousand pound more, and so in the whole twenty thousand pounds a week, which juffly diffrithred, would bravely tupply Four forethou families, at Five this lings a week a peice, or afford an hundred and threefcore thoufand Poor People balf a Crown a peice every week. And will you fuffer fuch a Number of Sails to periff, for want, rather than abridge your wanton Palates and Infatiate Paunches of unnecessary, may pernitious Danities, one only Day in a Week? Look up thou Sottifh Epicure that Denyest it. and call thy felf Christian hence forwards if thou Dareft.

ADVERTISE MENT.

There is lately publishe; A Treatise very Useful, Intituled-The way to Hudit, long last, and Happiness &c. To be Sold by Andrew Sould the Grootest fillet in Hollowsy-Lancyman Shore-Direct.

